

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

"And it shall come to pass that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be delivered; for in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem shall be deliverance, as the Lord hath said, and in the remnant whom the Lord our God shall call."—JOEL.

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Price One Penny.

A DISCOURSE

DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON, AT A GENERAL CONFERENCE
HELD IN BIRMINGHAM, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 5TH, 1862.

(Reported by E. L. Sloan.)

I feel, my brethren, sisters and friends, that it is a privilege to meet with you here to-day, and one which as a servant of God I desire to appreciate. My desire is to be led by the Spirit of the Lord during the time I may speak unto you, and that I may be so led I wish to have an interest in your prayers.

This is the first Sunday in 1862, and that fact calls forth many reflections. The new year has been commenced by the Priesthood of this Mission in a very happy and profitable manner. The time thus far has been well spent; and if we can only retain the Spirit we have thus far enjoyed, throughout the whole of 1862, we will have reason to be satisfied, so far as we are ourselves concerned, at the close of the year. But it would not satisfy us if we alone were to possess this Spirit, however much of a blessing it might be to ourselves; we desire that every member of the Church of Christ throughout these lands may partake of that Spirit, feel the power of the Almighty, and be animated by the same resolution to serve God that we have felt within us since New Year's-day; and one object for which we have assembled to-day is, that we may all drink in of the influence of that

Spirit, renew our diligence before the Lord, and exercise that faith in him that shall call down his blessings upon us; that we may, whether as individuals or as an entire Church, from the Presidency down to the last member baptized, be animated with a determination to serve our God with renewed faith during the year which has just commenced, keep sacred our covenants, resist the temptations which we may have to meet, and take upon ourselves more than ever we have done the practice of our holy religion, that when we have finished our probation we may be acceptable before the Lord. I believe this is the feeling of the Saints here to-day. I do not imagine this feeling is confined to the Elders alone; and I am convinced that all that is necessary to have the Latter-day Saints throughout these lands feel this way, and enjoy a rich measure of that Spirit which has blessed us so abundantly since our Council has commenced in, that the Priesthood should go forth in honesty and purity before the people, instructing them in the principles of the Gospel. We realize that there is a good people in these lands who only require to be taught the truth to love it and practise its principles; and because of

this we have called the Priesthood together that they, being inspired by one Spirit, might see eye to eye, that, if any feelings which were not right existed in the minds of any, such feelings might be eradicated, so that we might go forth as a band of brothers to discharge the duties of our callings acceptably before God.

When we look over the past year, it takes but little reflection to perceive that God has worked mightily among the people. We can behold his wondrous goings forth among the nations of the earth, to fulfil the words spoken by his servants the Prophets. Every man and woman can look around them and behold the striking fulfilment of prophecy, and the mighty power of God which has been exercised among the nations. These things should make us labour with renewed determination before the Lord to do his will.

We have cause for joy and thankfulness in what God has done for Zion during 1861. When we see how wonderfully he has interposed for us and befriended us, we have much cause for thankfulness. When we contemplate Zion in the valleys of the mountains, with peace and prosperity among her inhabitants, who are building a holy temple to the name of the Lord, extending their settlements to the south and the north, and making the desert places blossom like the rose, and contrast this with what they were called to endure in 1858; and then look at the condition now of those who then strove to crush the Saints under their power, we have much cause for joy and thankfulness, that God has so signally blessed his people, and that he has chosen us out from the nations of the earth and placed us where we could lay the foundation of that kingdom which shall grow until every man and woman on the earth can repose in peace under its protecting care. When we realize that God has worked thus wonderfully on our behalf we have reason to say, Truly the Lord is mindful of his people and faithful to his promises. Who is there that can behold the power of God manifested in behalf of his people that does not rejoice, and with a heart filled with gratitude offer up praises and thanksgiving to the Being who has vouchsafed to us such precious promises, and be-

stowed upon us such great blessings as we have enjoyed and do now enjoy? This is the feeling of my heart, and I trust it will increase within me as well as within my brethren and sisters, not only here but over the whole earth.

The events that we behold taking place to-day among the nations are nothing new to us. They have been as plain to us years and years ago as objects lighted up by the noon-day sun; and though they are causing mourning and woe among the nations, they give us reason to rejoice in the faith we have received and in the revelations which have been made known to us. We have known for years that God had established his kingdom upon the earth, and we have borne testimony in every land we have been able to go to that the Lord was establishing in power and holiness a government that should stand forever. These things were foretold long ago by His Prophet—that despised man whom He had chosen many years ago, from among the nations of the earth, to be the bearer of His Gospel to the human family. The very events which we now see taking place were familiar to him; God opened the vision of the future before him so plainly that he could look upon the scenes of after years, and he was thus prepared to warn mankind of what would beset them unless they repented before the Lord.

While I have been in meeting this afternoon my mind has been drawn out in reflections on the great changes which have taken place on the earth since the organization of the Church. When Joseph Smith declared the revelation he had received, but few were found who would give heed to his testimony and were willing to assist him in accomplishing the work he was appointed to perform, or to believe that God had chosen him to be the instrument in ushering in the last dispensation in this generation. I thought of the prophecies contained in the Book of Mormon, and reflected on the revelation which God gave through his servant Joseph on the 25th December, 1832. The human family, taken as a whole, seem determined to continue in their ignorance concerning the future; they will not give heed to the truth as it has been revealed, but resist the testimony

of the servants of God and wilfully pursue their own course. We can but warn them of the result if they will continue to persist in refusing to receive the warning message which God has sent to them. I cannot help thinking now, how strangely the Almighty has fulfilled and is fulfilling the prophecies given through his servant Joseph, and those contained in this book (the Book of Mormon), which has been so much despised and ridiculed, and its contents laughed at, by men who were too dishonest to candidly consider and weigh their value and importance. For thirty-two years it has been before this generation, and in it there are predicted, with the greatest plainness, many events which we now see taking place among the nations on all sides. But, would the people believe it? No; they rejected it and the prophecies contained in it, as well as the revelations given through Joseph, and destruction is coming upon them, for which they are unprepared. On the continent of America it has been said by many Americans, when the revelation relating to the present war in that land, commencing with the rebellion of South Carolina, has been read in their hearing, that Joseph was aware there were at that time the elements of rebellion in that State—that the seeds of revolution were sown and had begun to germinate. I cannot call them thinking men who so wilfully shut their eyes and ears to the fulfilment of prophecy, and many of whom are so anxious to find a foothold to stand upon that they may fight against God; but years before General Jackson threatened to send an army to quell the incipient rebellion in South Carolina, and years before the dissolution of the United States was dreamed of by statesmen or politicians, God foretold through his servant Joseph Smith, in the Book of Mormon, that war should be poured upon that state or nation that rejected the work which he was commissioned to commence. This was before a thought was conceived in the minds of the rebels that they would ever rise in rebellion or attempt secession. Before that time God foretold them there should be war in the United States—they rejected his servants and turned a deaf ear to the message he bore unto them; that calamity, des-

truction and desolation should be experienced by the nation, and the Gospel should be taken from their midst and given to the Lamanites or North American Indians. Let me read a few sentences from this book—this Golden Bible as it is called—and see how wonderfully they have been fulfilled. The Prophet Nephi had a vision after he had left Jerusalem with his father Lehi, some 600 years before the first Advent of the Lord Jesus Christ, and this vision (part of which I will read to you) is to be found in the 3rd chap. of the 1st Book of Nephi:—"And it came to pass that the angel spake unto me, Nephi, saying, thou hast beheld that if the Gentiles repent, it shall be well with them; and thou also knowest concerning the covenants of the Lord unto the house of Israel; and thou also hast heard, that whoso repenteth not, must perish; therefore, wo be unto the Gentiles, if it so be that they harden their hearts against the Lamb of God; for the time cometh, saith the Lamb of God, that I will work a great and a marvellous work among the children of men; a work which shall be everlasting, either on the one hand or on the other: either to the convincing of them unto peace and life eternal, or unto the deliverance of them to the hardness of their hearts and the blindness of their minds, unto their being brought down into captivity, and also into destruction, both temporally and spiritually, according to the captivity of the devil, of which I have spoken." You must remember that at the time he had this revelation God had shown unto him that his posterity should become numerous on that land, and after they had been hid from the knowledge of the world for many generations, that then God should move upon the heart of a man, now known as Christopher Columbus, to seek and find the land on which the descendants of Lehi lived, without himself knowing the true cause why he was impelled to make the discovery, yet following up his object with the greatest assiduity, conquering obstacles of the most formidable character. "And it came to pass that the angel said unto me, behold the wrath of God is upon the seed of the brethren! And I looked and beheld a man among the Gentiles, who was separated from the seed of my brethren."

by the many waters ; and I beheld the Spirit of God, that it came down and wrought upon the man ; and he went forth upon the many waters, even unto the seed of my brethren, who were upon the promised land." He saw that after the land had been discovered others should go forth and settle upon it, from among the Gentiles, and after many events which he foresaw had transpired, God would again restore the Gospel to man, and those of the Gentiles who received it should be numbered among the house of Israel ; " And it shall come to pass, that if the Gentiles shall hearken unto the Lamb of God in that day that he shall manifest himself unto them in word, and also in power, in very deed, unto the taking away of their stumbling-blocks ; and if they harden not their hearts against the Lamb of God, they shall be numbered among the seed of thy father ; yea, they shall be numbered among the house of Israel, and they shall be a blessed people upon the promised land forever." This was to be the condition of the Gentiles if they would repent and turn unto the Lord ; but, on the other hand, if they would not repent but would reject the Gospel, and the men whom God sent to bear it unto them, they would suffer calamities and be brought to destruction, both temporally and spiritually. Such were the terms of the prophecy I have read a part of.

This was written in 1827, '28, and '29, and was printed and given to the world in 1830. The revelation is as clear and pointed as any revelation God ever gave ; as clear as the revelation given through Joseph in 1832, which, as well as this, foretold the destruction of the American nation, if they would not repent and receive the Gospel ; and not their destruction only, but that of every nation under heaven that should take the course which they have pursued. These predictions are not couched in any ambiguous language, but are plain and clear, and we are living witnesses of their fulfilment thus far. They were published, be it remembered, in 1830, before there was a Church known upon the earth as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints ; before even the six members with which it was organized had been baptized, God, through his servant the

Prophet Joseph, gave them unto the world. Referring, in another place, to the bringing forth of the Gospel, we find it said, " Blessed are the Gentiles because of their belief in me. *** Behold, because of their belief in me, saith the Father, and because of the unbelief of you, O house of Israel, in the latter-day shall the truth come unto the Gentiles, that the fullness of these things shall be made known unto them," (page 466). This plainly foretells the bringing forth of the Gospel to them ; and the consequences of their rejection of it are distinctly pointed out in the same book, and this before it was thought of by any one, (unless by the Prophet Joseph himself) that missionaries would ever come to England, or that any one would ever receive the testimony of Joseph on this continent. But, it goes on to say, " At that day when the Gentiles shall sin against my Gospel, and shall be lifted up in the pride of their hearts above all nations, and above all the people of the whole earth, and shall be filled with all manner of lyings, and of deceits, and of mischief, and all manner of hypocrisy, and murders, and priestcrafts, and whoredoms, and of secret abominations, and if they shall do these things and shall reject the fulness of my Gospel, behold, saith the Father, I will bring the fulness of my Gospel from among them ; and then will I remember my covenant which I have made unto my people, O house of Israel, and I will bring my Gospel unto them," (page 466). Thus we see that when the Gentiles would reject the Gospel message sent unto them and would indulge in all manner of abominations and iniquities, God would take his Gospel from among them and it should be given to those of the descendants of Israel, who are known as the American Indians ; and the same prophecy has declared that they, the Lamanites, should go forth among the Gentiles, inasmuch as they would not repent, and tread them down under foot.

Upon this same subject there is another prophecy which is interesting in connection with what we are speaking about. It is in the IX chap. of Nephi, " Verily, verily, I say unto you, that when they shall be fulfilled, then is the fulfilling of the covenant which

the Father hath made unto his people, O house of Israel. And then shall the remnants which shall be scattered abroad upon the face of the earth, be gathered in from the east, and from the west, and from the south, and from the north; and they shall be brought to the knowledge of the Lord their God, who hath redeemed them. And the Father hath commanded me that I should give unto you this land, for your inheritance. And I say unto you, that if the Gentiles do not repent, after the blessing which they shall receive, after they have scattered my people, then shall ye who are a remnant of the house of Jacob, go forth among them; and ye shall be in the midst of them, who shall be many; and ye shall be among them, as a lion among the beasts of the forest, and as a young lion among the flocks of sheep, who, if he goeth through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver. Thy hand shall be lifted up upon thine adversaries, and all thine enemies shall be cut off. And I will gather my people together, as a man gathereth his sheaves into the floor, for I will make my people with whom the Father have covenanted, yea, I will make thy horn iron, and I will make thy hoofs brass. And thou shalt beat in pieces many people; and I will consecrate their gain unto the Lord, and their substance unto the Lord of the whole earth. And behold, I am he who doeth it." Jesus here communicated to them that they should go among that nation "as a young lion among a flock of sheep." This has not yet been fulfilled, but it will be, just as sure as any prophecy that has been ever uttered has been fulfilled. Jesus continues as follows, "And it shall come to pass, saith the Father, that the sword of my justice shall hang over them at that day; and except they repent, it shall fall upon them, saith the Father, yea, even upon all the nations of the Gentiles." Upon *all the nations of the Gentiles*. It shall not be confined to the nation to which the message was first sent, and to which the Gospel was first declared, but it shall fall upon *all* the nations of the Gentiles; when the servants of God go forth in their midst bearing the Gospel to them and they reject it, then shall the sword of His justice fall upon them.

This is plainly shown in the revelation to which I referred before, relative to the war commencing with the rebellion of South Carolina. God said in that revelation that war should commence there, and continue and increase until all nations should be involved in it, thus harmonizing with the extract read from the Book of Mormon. To the American nation was the Gospel first declared, by it its principles were rejected, and the servants of the Lord were persecuted by its people unto death, and there has the sword of God's justice first fallen. I have no doubt but many of my brethren and sisters and friends, look across the Atlantic and view with feelings of pain and sorrow the fratricidal struggle now raging on the American continent, where they behold a Government, the best and noblest that the earth ever possessed, crumbling to ruins, and the people who were blest with it destroying each other; and many feel to congratulate themselves that they are so far removed from such scenes of strife, safely dwelling in peaceful England. But there is a time coming, and not far distant, as sure as God has spoken it, when all the nations of the earth shall fall in pieces before the kingdom of the great I AM, and all that compose the image which Daniel saw shall crumble in fragments before the advancing march of the kingdom of God. Let no man, therefore, glory in man, nor make the arm of flesh his strength, for the sword of God's justice shall fall upon all the nations of Babylon. Hear it all ye people, as an Apostle of Jesus Christ, I prophecy in the name of my Master that England will suffer and mourn even as America is now doing, and as all other nations shall do unless they repent and receive the message that has been sent unto them. They shall weep tears of blood and howl in bitter anguish the miseries which they shall be forced to endure. The blood of the Prophet Joseph and the Patriarch Hyrum, and of the martyred Apostles and Saints who have been slain for the truth's sake, cry aloud for vengeance to Heaven, and the Lord will demand a just retribution. You may think and say that the American nation is alone guilty, and that the Lord will demand retribution from them alone, but all nations who viewed the persecutions we

have endured, looked on with admiring gaze; they participated in the guilt by consenting to the act in their feelings.

We can behold now that the American Government is rent asunder and crumbling to pieces, destroying their own existence as a Government and a nation. There has not been known in the memory of man, perhaps not in the history of the world, a more fierce thirst for blood, and a more terrible war than that now raging on that continent; and shall it be confined to that people and nation alone? If they have wrought out so terrible a condition of things for themselves, by their rejection of the Gospel and the men who bore it unto them, think you other nations will not in like manner feel the chastening hand of a justly incensed God for their rebellion against him? I wish you and all people to be warned by what has taken place during the past year, for the hour is rapidly approaching when all nations shall feel the sword of God's justice. If the storm has burst in the United States, the clouds which presage its near approach are rapidly gathering over the nations of Europe. England and France watch each other with jealous eyes and increase their armaments, their powers of offence and defence are increased with wondrous rapidity. Austria dreads trouble with Hungary; her subjects are growing more discontented, and prospects are indicative of revolution under her rule. Italy presents an aspect threatening to the peace of Europe, and the entire continent is bristling with bayonets and glistening with the sheen of armour. The result will be that in a few years you will see the entire prediction fulfilled as you have already seen it fulfilled in part. The sign which God said should warn mankind of the approach of these things was the rebellion of South Carolina. God said these scenes of war and misery should commence there, and all nations should know of it. It has commenced there; we have seen it for ourselves; shall we be less wise than the "wise men" of the East were, who, when they saw the sign announcing the Advent of Messiah, went to render him homage and lay offerings before him? Let us take to heart the warning message we have heard, and note well the sign

which God has given us, and treasure up the words of advice and counsel we have received, that we may escape the inevitable fate which shall overtake all the nations that will not repent but fight against God and the truth.

These things are true and faithful and shall endure; but while the Lord shall pour out his indignation upon those who reject his Gospel, he will gather together those who hearken to his words and keep his commandments, and the kingdom and the greatness of the kingdom shall be bestowed upon them. To contemplate upon this view of the subject gives me joy and much consolation. I love to prophecy about it, and I love to look forward to the day when the kingdom shall be possessed by the Saints of God, and the greatness and dominion thereof be bestowed upon them.

Our enemies, judging us by the motives which prompt them to action, when they have heard us speak in this manner, have accused us of treasonable designs. They believed we had some very traitorous designs against the Government. One of the chief charges brought against the Saints in Missouri was that they entertained designs inimical to the well-being of the Government, and were going to establish an empire on that continent, just as Jesus and his Apostles had charges of treason brought against them while upon the earth. Yet we had more love for the Constitution under which we lived, and for the Government which executed the provisions of it, than any other people who lived under its shelter; and we proved our devotion and loyalty to it under many and trying circumstances. But the word of God had to be declared; and while we saw that that nation, with every other nation on the earth, would be prosperous and happy, blessed by God and increasing in greatness, power and majesty if they would receive the Gospel, we likewise read in the prophecies we had received, that evil would come upon them if they would reject it, and that the work of God would eventually triumph on the earth. But they wilfully misconstrued our statements, and maliciously charged us with designs we never entertained. Many among the nations supposed that Joseph

designed to establish, by human wisdom, an empire in the west, hence they called him the second Mahomet. The progress of events has dissipated this delusion to a great extent, but the feeling is lurking still in the breasts of numbers. Will it be by the force of arms and by weapons of war that the kingdom of God shall be built up and the power of the nations broken? No; it will be by the servants of God going forth and preaching the principles of the Gospel to the people, gathering in the honest-in-heart. Then, if the nations reject it and the men who bear it to them, refuse to hearken to their teachings and cast them out or persecute them, as the United States have done, it will prove their overthrow and destruction.

We are engaged now in the labour of declaring unto them that this is the day of their visitation and salvation if they will receive the Gospel; that God has spoken from the heavens and revealed anew his Gospel to man, in which all can find peace and happiness; but if they refuse to hear us, and reject the Gospel we bear, and persecute the Saints of God, then, severe vengeance shall overtake them, the sword of justice shall fall upon them. To England's credit be it spoken, she has afforded more protection to the Elders and Saints, since the first proclamation of the Gospel in 1837, than any other nation, and she has enjoyed prosperity unparalleled in her history since that time. Never since the days of William the Conqueror has England prospered so exceedingly as since Victoria ascended the throne, about the time the Gospel was first introduced into this land. God has prospered her because she has afforded protection to his servants and people. Her judges have administered justice, and her laws have been honoured by those who possessed the power of adjudicating them more than has been found in any other nation. But, hear it ye people, the moment that justice shall not be administered impartially between man and man, irrespective of creeds or religious opinions; the moment that the Elders of this Church are persecuted for the truth's sake within the limits of her power, and the Saints fail to be protected in their religious rights, that moment the word of

God shall go forth against her, and it shall be but a short time till the sword of justice shall fall upon her as well as upon every other nation that will pursue a similar course. As England rejects the Gospel, she must bear the same load of misery which other nations shall be compelled to endure. Already within a few days, has England received a severe blow, in the death of the Prince Consort. Her great men are falling by the hand of death, and none others are arising of equal power and wisdom to fill their places in the councils of the nation. Let the people take warning and profit by it, to seek wisdom where it can be found.

Look at the lack of great men, as master-mind after master-mind passes away, and witness the results among the people, and the paucity of power of those left to govern and control amid the confusion of elements which threaten the nations with anarchy and revolution, with war and bloodshed, misery and distress; and contrast this with the wisdom and intelligence God has bestowed upon that man whom he has chosen to lead His people, and who governs and controls them. Contrast the condition of the nations of the earth now, and the tyranny under which they are now groaning, with the liberty enjoyed in Utah by the "poor Mormons!" and the peace and prosperity which blessed them. If the question had been asked some time ago, among the people of this and other nations, who shall suffer first from dissensions, and commence to quarrel among themselves? The Latter-day Saints or the mighty and prosperous United States? The answer would have been by nearly the united voice of the people, "The Latter-day Saints." Yet, there is the only place, I may say, on the earth's surface, where peace and the elements of peace are to be found to-day. In looking at the condition of that people, and comparing it with the condition of the remainder of the people of that country, we can form some conception of the prosperity and glory which await those who seek to do the will of God, and are obedient to his voice and revelations; and, also, form an idea of what the ultimate condition will be of all nations that reject the Gospel which the Lord has revealed and sent unto them. And

when the counsels of the nations are directed in wisdom, it will be when they have humbled themselves to seek the counsels of the Elders of this Church.

You may think I am speaking strongly, and perhaps rashly, in saying that the poor and despised Latter-day Saints shall be called upon to guide the nations, but what has been predicted shall surely come to pass. The nations lack wisdom and will need to be guided when they have felt their incompetence and are unable either to endure or avert the calamities which will come upon them, and we are the only people who are preparing to assume the responsibility and do it. You will see it probably, many of you, and will recollect having heard it. Hundreds within the sound of my voice to-day may live to see the kingdom of God going forth in power and might upon the earth, for as sure as the Lord hath spoken it will it be fulfilled. Why can you doubt the fulfilment of it when you see the predictions which have been uttered concerning its inauguration, and what should befal those nations that should reject the principles upon which it is based, fulfilled before your very eyes. God has said that in the last days he would establish his kingdom in power upon the earth never more to be thrown down. You can all read the numerous predictions which have been uttered and are recorded concerning it. They are neither few nor ambiguous; and in the face of the

events transpiring every day before our eyes, indicative of their fulfilment, I wonder that mankind are so wilfully blind and wrapt up in a mantle of determined ignorance concerning it.

I do bear testimony to you, in all solemnity, that God has revealed his Gospel once more to man, and that in proclaiming it and seeking to build up the kingdom of God on the earth, the Latter-day Saints have no political motive to subserve, only to establish righteousness and truth among mankind; and in the name of Jesus Christ I declare unto you that every man and woman who will humble themselves before God, believing in him, and will repent of their sins and be baptized for the remission of them, shall receive the Holy Ghost, and through receiving it there will be imparted unto them every gift necessary to qualify them for an inheritance in the kingdom of God and an exaltation in his presence, if they will faithfully keep his commandments. This is my testimony to you my friends; and my testimony to the Saints is, you must live pure and holy before God if you desire to obtain the blessings of Heaven. You must be pure in thought, word and deed; and everything that tends to evil or defilement must be put far from you, or you will be left in darkness and brought down to degradation and death, and be in the condition of hundreds and thousands who have apostatized from this work. May God bless you with his Spirit to do his will, is my prayer for Christ's sake. Amen.)

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1862.

A VISIT TO THE MISSIONS ON THE CONTINENT.

It is now two months since we took our departure from Liverpool with the intention of visiting the Missions of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on the continent. We have returned from that visit, in the enjoyment of good health and spirits, and now propose to give the Saints a brief sketch of our labours and the condition of affairs as we found them among the Saints abroad. To say that we enjoyed our association with the Elders and Saints in

the continental nations, would be to use a faint expression to describe the feelings we experienced in counselling with and instructing the Priesthood and Saints, and the happy times we had together in our meetings. They were seasons that, we trust, will never be forgotten, either by ourself or the others who participated in them.

Leaving Elder Chauncey W. West in charge of this Mission and the business of the office, we took our departure for Hull, there to take steamer for Hamburg, en route for Scandinavia—the Mission in those lands being the first which we intended to visit. While at Hull we had an opportunity of meeting with Elder Parley P. Pratt, and the Saints under his presidency, in their commodious hall, and of imparting unto them the principles of life and salvation as we felt led. The voyage from Hull to Hamburg occupied about 48 hours. In Hamburg—where we were met by Elder Jesse N. Smith, President of the Scandinavian Mission, who had come from Copenhagen to meet us—we found Elder Petersen, a Dane, but acquainted with the German language, who had been sent there as a Missionary from Denmark. There were but a few members of the Church there, and they were very poor, and he had been under the necessity of laburing with his hands to sustain himself. His work, however, had failed a few days before we reached there, and he hourly expected a notice from the authorities of the city to leave their borders. A man without purse and scrip cannot stop very long in the free city of Hamburg. The authorities require every man who remains there to have some regular employment, from which a living can be obtained, or a sufficient sum of money to maintain him a year. If he should be destitute of employment and money, the police would soon take him in charge, and he would be compelled to march outside of the city walls. No servant of God who should strictly obey his commands could stop there; even the Lord himself, or the Twelve whom he chose at Jerusalem, would have fared badly had Hamburg, with its present regulations, been in existence in their day, and had they made the attempt to preach there. It did not surprise us, therefore, to afterwards learn that Elder Petersen was under the necessity of leaving that city shortly after we parted with him.

From Hamburg we did not proceed directly to Copenhagen—the head-quarters of the Mission—but, being advised by President Smith that he had appointed a Conference to be held at Aalborg on Sunday, September 7th, and that we would barely have time to reach there for the meeting, we took rail to Kiel, and from there steamer to Korsör, where we found a steamer going to Aarhuus, Jutland, on which peninsula, at the extremity, Aalborg is situate. We went by coach from Aarhuus to Aalborg—a distance of about 70 English miles—reaching the latter place at four o'clock in the morning of the day appointed for Conference. Our meetings with the Saints and friends during this day were very interesting. The people were very glad to see us. Our inability to talk freely with them in their own language was the only drawback to our pleasure; but as Elders Smith, Cluff and Christensen were with us, who could speak Danish perfectly, we did not feel this to be so much of a want. Elder A. Christensen interpreted in our meetings, and was much blessed in so doing. Returning to Aarhuus we held Conference there on the 10th of September. It was a time of rejoicing with the Saints; and that they appreciated our visit was evinced by their glad countenances and their kindness to us. Here we took steamer again for Korsör, from which place we crossed the island of Zealand by rail to Copenhagen. While at Copenhagen we met with the Priesthood and Saints (who with the strangers

numbered about 1,000) in Conference in a large hall which they had rented expressly for the occasion. This was on the 14th of September. On the 15th and 16th we met with the Elders in Conference. All the officers, from all parts of the Mission, who were exclusively devoted to the Ministry—with the exception of one or two who were too far distant to receive the notice of the Conference in time to be there—with a number of the local Priesthood, met with us on that occasion. So profitable did we feel this Elders' Conference to be to all, ourself included, that these two days' meetings alone, we thought, more than repaid us for our journey. There were many points upon which the Elders needed instruction, and the Spirit of the Lord was poured out, inspiring our hearts to impart and receive His counsels respecting them. We met with the Saints another day in that city (the 21st), and in the evening took our departure for Hamburg, *en route* for Holland and Switzerland.

While we remained in Denmark we were treated with the greatest possible kindness by all with whom we came in contact. The Saints all seemed to vie with one another to make the Elders who visited them feel comfortable. Every one of the Elders who spoke in public to the people enjoyed a good degree of freedom. Indeed, we do not recollect ever having had greater liberty in speaking, and more of the spirit of instruction, than we had on some occasions while in that land. The people appeared to listen with eager attention to all that was said; their desire to hear, and the faith they exercised, helped the Elders in laying before them the principles of truth. The Elders are very successful in their labours throughout the Scandinavian Mission, the people freely receiving the Gospel when it is preached unto them. In many places in Sweden and Norway, however, the Elders cannot preach nor officiate in any of the ordinances of the Gospel without incurring risk, and they not unfrequently are incarcerated in prison. Still the work spreads, and as liberal ideas and views are gradually gaining ground, and there are prospects of a greater amount of toleration being granted by Government, it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the Elders will be able to openly preach the principles of the Gospel to those nations without fear of molestation. If that day should come, thousands will come forward and readily and thankfully embrace the principles of truth. In Denmark there is considerable freedom. This has been the case since the Gospel was first carried there by Elder Erastus Snow. The people generally have but little respect for, or confidence in their old religious guides, and they do not have those priestly traditions and influences to contend with to so great an extent as the people do in some lands where priesthood flourishes. They do not, however, on this account enjoy an immunity from evil influences. Satan is by no means bound in that country. The people prove this occasionally by mobbing the Saints. When banded together as a mob they are outrageously violent, not hesitating to inflict the greatest abuse upon those who may fall into their hands. Generally speaking at such times they are inclined to be very sullen and desperate, and to talk but little, and are entirely deaf to reason and argument.

The Elders there have many difficulties to contend with in preaching the Gospel. It is a very cold country in the winter season, and to travel from place to place—frequently in the snow—to meet with the Saints, with no other means of conveyance than those which Nature has furnished, requires a resolute and patient mind, a strong constitution, and an active, hardy body. The food eaten generally by the humbler classes is also very coarse. We think it would startle many of our Elders and Saints in this country if the food that is almost universally

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eaten throughout Denmark were put before them with the expectation that they would make a meal of it. The Gospel will not only bestow spiritual benefit upon many of those who embrace it in those lands, but it will benefit them temporally. However, this is true of more lands than Scandinavia. But we were struck, in travelling through that country, with what we saw and what we had described to us respecting the style of living common in the country. The people have much to learn before they will know how to appreciate and put to a right use all the blessings which God has surrounded them with. In this respect the gathering will be advantageous to the Saints. Transplanting them to Zion will benefit them in every way, if they will do right. With all the rest their physical beauty will be increased. They already are strong and robust; but handsome forms and faces will, among the Saints who shall be gathered to Zion, become common. The heavenly influence of the Spirit of the Lord, with more favourable circumstances and a more generous diet will effect this. As it is in other lands so is it there, the Lord is gathering out the best and the most pure material for his own use. His Spirit is moving upon the honest and pure in heart, and they are embracing the truth. With them will he build himself a people and name in the earth. From every nation where the Gospel is being preached the Lord is assembling a people whom he will yet make the mightiest power that has ever had an existence on the earth. Scandinavia will doubtless furnish her quota to make up this mighty kingdom.

Having taken our readers to Scandinavia, and our space being exhausted, we must leave the continuation of our journey until next week. (see p. 744.)

C O R R E S P O N D E N C E .

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE CONFERENCE.

Bedford, October 31, 1862.
President Cannon.

Dear Brother, — Our Conference having been held on the 26th, according to appointment, I have much pleasure in laying a brief report of it before you, that you may participate with us in our good feelings, though you were prevented from blessing us with your company as anticipated, which was a source of much disappointment to all.

The following Elders cheered us with their presence and counsels through the day—namely, Elders J. G. Bigler, W. C. Staines, President of London Conference, Richard Bentley, President of Norwich Conference, Brigham Young, jun., Thos. O. King, George Sims, Samuel Neslen, Thomas Crawley, and George Cooper. Our meetings were well attended, many of the Saints having come quite a distance to meet with us, some of them travelling over 30 miles on foot and walking back the

same distance at night after meetings. A good feeling prevailed all through the day, and the Holy Spirit rested upon the speakers and those spoken to, dealing out such counsels and instructions as circumstances required.

In the morning, after a few opening remarks by myself, Elders Neslen and Sims addressed the congregation, dwelling, particularly, on their travels while journeying from Zion to reach the field of their appointed Mission in this hemisphere. Their reminiscences, and the counsels drawn from them, were very interesting to the Saints and appreciated by them. Elder Bentley followed in few appropriate remarks, delivered under the influence of the Spirit of God.

In the afternoon I read a Financial Report which was received, and reported the general condition of the Conference, which is healthy and improving. We have been under the necessity lately of lopping off some dry and withered branches that were become unfit for use, sapless and without life; in other

words, we have cut off from our numbers a few who have pursued a course which has grieved the Holy Spirit until it has left them to wander after their own wrong desires, in darkness and evil-doing. The freedom which we have experienced since being relieved from their nominal communion is felt by all, and the determination of the Saints seems to be to live nearer to God that they may enjoy more of his Spirit. My own desire is to aid in purifying the Saints while I am striving to purify myself, that increased power may be with us to help to build up the kingdom of God upon the earth. The authorities of the Church were then, as usual, presented and unanimously sustained, after which Elders B. Young, jun., W. C. Staines and Thomas O. King severally addressed the congregation. Brother Staines spoke at some length in a very enlivening manner, and a good influence pervaded the entire assembly while the meeting continued.

In the evening Elder Bigler addressed the congregation on the principles by which both a spiritual and a temporal salvation can be obtained, showing how closely the two are connected, through the revelation of the Gospel and the opening of the last dispensation. He intimated that it is a duty binding upon the Elders to teach the truth to the Saints; not the principles alone which they might be desirous to hear treated upon, but every principle necessary for their salvation. Tithing having been referred to in the afternoon, he said that in teaching that principle to the Saints the Elders were merely doing their duty, and teaching to the people a principle they had proved the value of by practising it themselves. Elder B. Young followed him, and enjoyed much of the Spirit of God while speaking to the Saints. He spoke of the Gospel which has been revealed to us, and the joy it brings to those who receive and practise its principles; said our object in coming to these lands, and our only object, was to bless those who desire to do good and strengthen the Saints in the work of God; spoke of the growth of the work to its present position of eminence and influence under the fostering care of the Lord of Hosts, and testified in plainness and power that the kingdom should continue to

grow in the face of every kind of opposition, until it should bear rule over all the earth; said that as individuals and as a people we should have many trials to meet with and endure, but if we would continue faithful, God would give us power to overcome them; they should do us no harm, but only serve to show us the power with which God will endow us if we keep his commandments. Speaking upon the rising glories of Zion and the decadence of the nations, he said, referring to the latter, "They shall decrease in number and in strength until they are like the gleaning of the grapes when the vintage is over, while Zion will rise upon the ruins of earth's broken powers, and spread herself abroad over the world, increasing in power and strength in proportion to the righteousness of her citizens."

The prospects for the spread of the work throughout the Conference are encouraging. The Saints are generally feeling very well, and Elders Crawley and Cooper have faithfully laboured in conjunction with me to strengthen them in the truth, spread the principles of the Gospel around, and gather in the honest-in-heart. I would wish to mention here one thing that has had an exceedingly good effect in this Conference, and that is the letters which have come from those who have emigrated this past and previous seasons. They have been read by the Saints and their friends, who have had their minds disabused of many erroneous ideas they had entertained, and been given to understand that the emigrating Saints are cared for by men who act like fathers, and that the leaders of this people are kind, considerate, and in reality fathers to the people. If the Saints, when emigrating, would realize the influence which their letters, when dictated by a good spirit, possess, there would be many more written than are.

Praying the Lord to bless you and those connected with you in your labours, I remain yours truly,

JOSEPH BULL.)

SCOTLAND.
EDINBURGH CONFERENCE.

Edinburgh, Oct. 17, 1862.

President Cannon.

Dear Brother, — Eighteen months have passed since I was appointed to

labour in this district, and during that period I have had much joy in my labours. The people have received and treated me kindly, and this of itself has created a feeling within me to live and labour to bless them in return. We have first class meetings here; they are warmed up with the genial presence of the Spirit of God. A good many strangers have come to hear us of late, and a few have been baptized.

Never at any time have I seen such a desire manifested by the Saints to get away from these lands as they do at the present time. True, previous to this I could go into a meeting and hear one after another speak of the necessity of gathering to the Rocky Mountains, that they might learn more fully the ways of God, and thereby be enabled to walk in his paths; but in those days all was left for the Lord to do, or nearly so. I am happy to say that with many, now, the days of talking without actions to correspond therewith have ceased, and even now some have obtained the means necessary for their emigration, who not long since thought they never could accomplish this through their own exertions. It is an old adage, but nevertheless true, that the Lord helps those who help themselves; and the men or women who set their face Zion-ward, labouring diligently to make their escape from Babylon, will through time accomplish their designs. Yet, I find many who start with this object in view, run well for a time, but looking

ahead they see difficulties which they will have to encounter, and they begin to lose confidence in God and their own ability, fall back into the slough of despondency and still remain ungathered. No great object can be obtained by us unless we combat manfully those things that stand between us and our desires; and though at times all should appear dark, and not one solitary ray of light shed its joyous beams upon us to encourage us on in our pilgrimage, the sun of prosperity will, if we persevere, and at a time when least expected, disperse those clouds of gloom and open to our view a glorious future. Out-door preaching is being attended to by the brethren in their respective Branches. As a general thing, we have quiet, peaceable meetings. The people are very attentive to all that is said. Many with whom I have conversed appear to be convinced of the truth of the principles we advocate, but lack sufficient courage to come out and declare, like one of old, that they are for God and his kingdom; and because of this, I believe some of them will find themselves amongst those who were invited to the supper, and not being willing to forsake their former associates made an excuse, but after seeing their folly went to the door for admittance, and to their horror found it shut.

With kind desires for your welfare, I subscribe myself respectfully yours,

J. C. BROWN.

"ANY THING FOR A QUIET LIFE."

Possibly it may occur to some of us that we have heard such an expression made use of once or twice in our lives; or even more; we may probably have used it ourselves when tired of the importunities of children or friends, and given way to their solicitations for a moment's ease, or rest from the annoyance.

"Mother, I want that mug."—"Can't have it, child, you'll break it."—"No, I won't, please do give it me."—"No, you must not have it, go along and play with your brothers and sisters, and don't bother me, I'm busy." This is followed by the child roaring at the top of his voice for five minutes, till the ex-

asperated mother, handing him the coveted article, pettishly exclaims—"There, there, I suppose you must have it, take it, and get out of my way; anything for the sake of peace and quietness," and Tommy or Charley, as the case may be, marches off in triumph with the prize, satisfied he has gained a victory, and that when he wants any thing again all he has to do is to make a fuss and hub bub.

How often is it our fortune to meet with incidents such as these amongst our associates and acquaintances? "Anything for a quiet life," and the child gets hold of something that he will

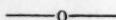
either injure, with which he will injure, others, or hurt himself, so, for the gratification of a few moments' quietness we give way to what which our better judgment tells us we ought not to do. It is bad policy in an instance like this, or indeed in any other, to lay aside our reason to gratify our feelings. Reflect for a moment on the many evil consequences of such a course. In the first place, the quietness obtained in such a manner is so short lived, that no sooner is one want supplied than another arises to bring about just the same troubles as before; then look at the influence lost. When the child knows how he can accomplish his ends and get his own way, he acts accordingly; whenever he does not want to obey his father or mother, he knows he has only to bellow and bother, and he gets every thing he wants and does whatever he pleases, and is master of the situation. Again, the self-control and resolution that is wanting lessens his idea of parental excellence and lowers his estimate of parental authority, bringing the parents' position into disrespect and contempt.

These things may seem trivial to some, but it has been truly said, that

"Since trifles make the sum of human things,
And all our follies from our fubles spring,"
and every action of our life goes to make up the great total of our existence for good and evil, we cannot be too guarded, for every example we set has an influence for good or for evil with all who witness it. Then, with ideas such as these, how foolish, how short-sighted must any one be who forsakes truth, who does wrong, who gives up right, for the sake of peace and quietness. How inconsistent such a course. How opposed to reason. How contrary to the intelligence God has given us. In order to enjoy a quiet life, we must do right, or else that quietness will leave us. Never for the sake of mere immunity from trouble should we give way to the persuasions, threats, enticements or ridicule of friends, associates or relations, when they wish us to forsake principles or espouse error. Above all, let us cultivate that wisdom that exceeds all other—that reaches beyond the narrow circle of man's opinions—that brings peace the most lasting, happiness the most undying—the wisdom of the Spirit of God.

TANTZ.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.



AMERICA.—Buell has relinquished the pursuit of Bragg, who passed through Cumberland Gap into East Tennessee. The Confederates carried immense trains of provisions out of Kentucky. Southern journals declare that Bragg's invasion of Kentucky was a failure, and Northern journals denounce Buell for not preventing Bragg's escape from Kentucky. Nashville is entirely cut off from all communication with the North. Confederate forces, numbering 1000, crossed the Cumberland river and encamped seven miles north of Nashville, but were driven back across the river by the Federals. Buell has been removed from the command in Kentucky, and replaced by Rosencranz. The returns of the elections continue to show considerable Democratic gains throughout the country. The *Herald* says that another convention of governors will meet to consider the removal of McClellan and urge the enforcement of the Confiscation Act. At a Democratic meeting held at Brooklyn, resolutions were passed pledging the Democrats to support the government in any effort to restore the Union as it is, and denouncing arbitrary arrests and interference with the freedom of the press. Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation was declared unwise in policy and bad in principle, securing a united South but making a disunited North. The name of the governor of Massachusetts was hissed. Horatio Seymour declared that the Democratic relationship to the Government had changed within the last few weeks, and that Democracy now commanded the situation. Thirty Federal machine workers at Portsmouth, Virginia, have gone over to the Confederates.

The superintendent of a plantation near New Orleans was killed by negroes. It is rumoured that the negroes afterwards revolted, and that the military were called out. The disturbance was quelled after several negroes were killed. It is stated that McClellan supersedes Halleck, who takes the command formerly held by him. Hooker is assigned to the command of the Potomac army.

GREECE.—A council of war, at which Omar Pasha assisted, has decided to take measures with a view to prevent eventual attacks by the Greeks. It is asserted that communications made to the Porte announce that France and England have warned the Provisional Government at Athens that they have not only adopted the principle of non-intervention, but have also plainly directed the Greeks not to raise the European question, and to respect Ottoman territory. The Provisional Government is favourable to a monarchy, but a very powerful republican party wishes to establish a Federal state, endeavours to agitate the adjacent Turkish provinces, and to raise Epirus and Macedonia. The Provisional Government is desirous of adjourning the elections on account of this circumstance. A despatch from Munich says it is the intention of the Bavarian Government to invoke the fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty of London of 1832, and of the protocol of 1852, signed by France, England, Russia, and Bavaria, reserving the succession to the throne of Greece to the Bavarian dynasty.

TURKEY.—An Albanian chief named Hassan having revolted, a combat ensued between the Turks and Albanians at Hotti, a small village in the district of Scutari. The Albanians were dispersed and Hassan was taken prisoner and taken to Constantinople. 120 persons who were in the Bazaar of Scutari, and were suspected of being his accomplices, have been arrested. Threats have been held out that disturbances would follow unless they were set at liberty.

RUSSIA.—Count Victor Panin, minister of justice, has been dismissed. The affairs of the ministry have been entrusted to his subordinate, Senator Zamiatnin. An imperial decree has been published repealing certain taxes in Poland hitherto paid by the Jews.

V A R I E T I E S .

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PEOPLE who like so much to talk their mind should sometimes try to mind their talk. **SHOPPING.**—“When I goes a shopping,” said an old lady, “I allers ask for what I wants, and if they have it, and it’s suitable, and I feel inclined to take it, and it’s cheap, and it can’t be got any place for less, I almost allers take it, without chaffering about it all day, as most people do.”

A HINT FOR THE DIVORCE COURTS.—A Roman being about to repudiate his wife, among a variety of other questions was asked by her enraged kinsman: “Is not your wife a sensible woman? Is she not handsome?” In answer to which, slipping off his shoe, he held it up, asking them: “Is not this shoe a very handsome one? Is it not quite new? Is it not extremely well made? How then is it that none of you can tell me where it pinches?”

BUSYBODY.—Take care of your neighbours; don’t let them stir without watching—they may do something wrong if you do. To be sure, you never knew them to do anything very bad, but then it may be on your account that they have not; perhaps if it had not been for your kind care, they might have disgraced themselves and families a long time ago. Therefore don’t relax any effort to keep them where they ought to be. Never mind your own business—that will take care of itself!

COMMON BUNS.—Rub four ounces of butter into two pounds of flour, a little salt, four ounces of sugar, a dessert-spoonful of caraways, and a tea-spoonful of ginger; put some warm milk or cream to four table-spoonfuls of yeast. Mix altogether into a paste, but not too stiff. Cover it over, and set it before the fire an hour to rise, then make it into buns. Put them on a tin, set them before the fire a quarter of an hour, cover over with flannel, then brush them with very warm milk, and bake them of a nice brown in a moderate oven.